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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

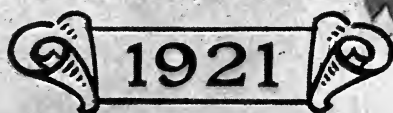
THAT GROW

6241

Eaton-
the wonderful
market
STRAWBERRY

C.E. WHITTEN & SON

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN





“COLLINS”

Our New Strawberry—Much Prized for its Wonderful Canning and Market Qualities

This strawberry was introduced by us in the spring of 1915. Since that time each succeeding year has shown our sales on this variety to have more than doubled over those for the previous season. This fact alone proves its increasing popularity with the public.

The Collins is now being grown in nearly every state of the Union, and the many testimonials of its good qualities, and satisfactory results obtained by our customers, cause us to recommend this variety as a most safe and profitable strawberry for either home or market culture.

No catalog illustration is capable of portraying the real beauty of this strawberry. The deep, rich red of its fruit, and the luxuriant green of its wonderfully healthy foliage must be seen to be fully appreciated.

The bloom of this variety is strongly staminate, making a good pollinizer for pistillate sorts.

It is very hardy and frost resistant in both bud and blossom, often producing a good crop of fruit when other kinds are badly injured by freezing.

The fruit is very firm and of such texture that it handles well in marketing, and does not require picking more often than twice a week, a fact worthy of consideration during the present scarcity of farm labor.

While we class the Collins as a midseason variety, it extends over such a long period of time in ripening its fruit, bringing its last blossoms to maturity, that it may also be classed among the late varieties.

As a canner it is unsurpassed. After having fruited this berry for several seasons, we say without hesitation that for canning purposes it is superior to either Gibson or Senator Dunlap, and equal in flavor to Warfield, which in years past was considered the best of the canning varieties. The Collins, however, is a much surer cropper than Warfield, producing quantities of larger berries; often under unfavorable conditions which would make a good yield of Warfield impossible. Plant Collins and be sure of success. Price \$7.00 per thousand.

FUTURE PROSPECTS



THE time is close at hand when you must decide definitely the acreage you intend devoting this year to the culture of small fruits. We admit that it is impossible to predict the future with absolute accuracy; but if we read aright the present signs of the times, we would unhesitatingly advise anyone to devote as large a part of his acreage to the production of small fruits as his facilities permit him to give the proper care and attention, provided a suitable local market is at hand for his produce, or railroad connections are such as to make profitable the shipment of such produce to distant markets.

If market conditions are right, and you are reasonably sure of an adequate labor supply, then we advocate that you plant to the limit this season.

At the present time the general trend of labor seems to be from the city toward the farm. During the past few months thousands of men have been released from the great manufacturing centers of the country, and many of them naturally turn toward the farm which they left some two or three years back when attracted by the unprecedented wages offered in the cities. This alone should cause everyone engaged in horticultural or agricultural activities to look with optimistic eyes toward a happy solution of the present labor shortage.

The prices paid for strawberries, raspberries, grapes and other small fruits during the past season are the highest on record, and it seems safe to predict that the same conditions will continue.

During the past two summers many fruit growers in our own locality have had returns from their strawberry crops that have brought them as high as \$700 to \$1,000 an acre. What other crop can you grow that will bring you anything like the amount of money derived in this way? Ask yourselves this question, then thoroughly investigate the situation, and many of you will find that in your own neighborhood there are some who have equaled the figures given above, for this is not a condition that exists only in our own local territory. It is possible to attain the same result in any other fruit growing section if transportation facilities are such as to enable one to place his fruit on a good market.

For our friends and customers living in towns, or for those who have only a small space of ground available for fruit growing, we have this word of advice. If you do not already have growing in your gardens an assortment of small fruits sufficient for your home requirements, do not by any means let the coming spring pass without planting all you will need. In this way you will avoid paying the high prices that have been demanded by your local dealers, and which it seems likely may go even higher.

In turning to the price sheet on page sixteen you may be surprised to note that in no case have our prices been advanced over those of last year, and on quite a few varieties we have made a reduction. Especially is this true of black raspberries, on all the standard varieties of which we have lowered the price five dollars a thousand.

When we tell you that the cost of printing this catalog has more than doubled over that of a year ago, and that every item of expense going into the production and marketing of our plants has increased to such an extent as to make the average net increase in expense fifty per cent more than for 1920, you are likely to ask yourselves how we are able to furnish you with plants at a lower figure than last year, and still maintain the same high standard of quality for which our plants have always been known.

This is a question that you will have a right to ask; but first let us emphasize most emphatically that this high standard of quality has in no way been lowered.

The secret of the whole situation lies in the fact that never in the history of our business have we had a better year for the successful propagation of large, healthy plants in great numbers.

The climatic conditions during the latter part of the summer were ideal for vigorous, healthy plant growth, giving us rows of strawberry plants seldom, if ever equaled before.

Following the laying down of our black raspberry or "tip" plants we received frequent showers interspersed with warm, sunny weather, which caused them to make a most wonderful root growth.

Altogether, we feel that we have a stock of plants such as we never before offered the public. However, our supply is not unlimited, for never yet have we been able to grow enough of some of the more popular varieties to care for the demand. Consequently the early order is the one which finds a complete assortment, and will be filled as ordered when our shipping season opens.

It is the situation outlined above that enables us to make the attractive prices at which we are offering our stock. Some nurserymen reduced their acreage to a minimum this past season, thereby having only a small stock which they are now offering the public at prices higher than ever before. By so doing they are insuring themselves of a maximum profit at minimum expense. But is this fair to the customer? Decidedly not. But we honestly believe that the opportunity for profit from the propagation of small fruits on a commercial scale has never been greater than at the present time, and we also feel that the exorbitantly high prices charged by many nurserymen of late have kept great numbers from entering this business, because the initial expense has been too great. We are offering you stock at a price within the reach of all, and which leaves us no more than an honest profit.

We want each and every one who places an order with us this spring, whether large or small, to feel that we have a deep interest in his securing varieties best adapted to his requirements, and in successfully growing the same, in order that he may secure for himself the greatest amount of profit possible. In other words, our interest does not end with the booking of your order and the cashing of your check, but continues even after the plants are in your possession.

Any time you are in doubt as to the proper method of culture, or if your plants are not growing as you think they should, we want you to write us, and we will gladly give you any information available that may be of assistance to you.

Again assuring you of our great desire to co-operate with you to the fullest extent possible, and with heartiest good wishes for a year of successful achievement, we are

Sincerely yours,

C. E. WHITTEN & SON.

How to Set and Grow Strawberries

THE SOIL and location best adapted to strawberry culture will vary somewhat in different sections. In a general way we have said that any soil that would grow good crops of corn or potatoes would grow good strawberries, and while this seems to be a pretty safe rule, it is also true that in order to grow them to the best advantage it is necessary to have the soil especially adapted. One of the first requisites of the ripening fruit is moisture, and care should be taken that this is provided. Hence a very dry or loose, sandy soil would not be a safe location, although in moist seasons a fair crop might be harvested. Neither is a stiff clay adapted to strawberry growth, as very early in season it cannot be worked without becoming cloddy, and later is apt to bake, and the plants will suffer more than on sandy soil. It would seem that a sandy loam, or loam with slight mixture of clay should if properly handled give the best results.

Draining. Having chosen a soil retentive of moisture, it next becomes necessary to prepare for proper drainage in case of excessive rainfall, unless the natural lay of the land is such that no water will stand upon the surface. Tile drains are the only practical ones to use. Open ditches will, perhaps answer this purpose, but are unsatisfactory in many ways.

Frost. In planning your strawberry field care should be taken to avoid frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valley where there is no chance for circulation of air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show little, if any. A hard frost at blossoming time often ruins the entire crop.

Manuring. Where the soil is at all deficient in fertility, we advise using well-rotted stable manure. If this can be applied to the soil the year previous and some cultivated or hoed crop grown, then the following season the land must be in the best possible condition for setting strawberries.

Some writers advocate the plowing under of a clover sod in preparation for this crop, but we are doubtful of this method on account of the white grub, the larvae of the May beetle, which is quite apt to infest such soil. Perhaps if only recent seedlings were so treated, this pest would not trouble, but we would warn all against plowing up an old sod to set strawberries, as the grub would be almost sure to destroy the greater portion of the plants set. Never plow under grain or very coarse manure just before setting strawberry plants, as it would cause the soil to dry out very quickly and will also burn the roots, killing the plants wherever it comes in contact with them. This is important and should be avoided if possible. Any good commercial fertilizer may be used. This should be sown broadcast on land after plowing, and well harrowed in, or may be worked into the soil along the row after the plants are set, care being taken that it does not burn the foliage.

Fitting the Soil. Begin by plowing as late in the fall as possible before the ground freezes. This late plowing is beneficial in that the soil lays up loose and open that frost may act upon it more readily, also leaving it in condition to absorb more moisture in the spring which may be drawn upon later in the season in case of drouth. It also tends to kill a great many insects which live over winter in the soil, some of which are quite troublesome and injurious to strawberry growth.

Plow as deep as practicable, eight inches at least, unless this brings the sub-soil to the surface, which should not be done under any circumstances. As soon in the spring as the season has fairly opened, just as early as the soil will work up mellow, the land should be thoroughly harrowed, followed immediately with a heavy roller or plank drag. This firming the soil is important, as it is almost impossible to set plants properly if the soil is not reasonably level and firm at the surface. If the surface soil should become too dry and loose it may be necessary to wait for a shower before setting the plants.

Marking Out. This may be done in any manner that will give a very shallow, straight mark to set by. A light sled marker that will make three or four marks at once is very handy, and could be made by almost anyone. In garden culture a line may be used.

Hill Culture, which consists of growing the single plants, cutting off all runners as fast as made, which causes the plants to "stool out" or grow additional "crowns," which will each produce fruit stems, the rows should be from two and one-half to three feet apart and sixteen to eighteen inches in the row. If to be cultivated both ways, or in checks, two to two and one-half feet would be right. We recommend this method to all those who wish to grow fancy berries and are willing to give the extra culture needed. This system requires a rich or fertile soil.

The Hedge Row is quite similar to hill culture. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet, and twenty to thirty inches in the row; the freer runners the greater distance. The first runners are turned in the row and held in place with soil until they have struck root, gener-

ally about every six or eight inches in nearly a straight row, later all extra runners are kept cut off. This is easily done with a good sharp hoe.

The Half Matted Row should be set about three and one-half feet apart and eighteen to twenty-four inches in the row. The runners are all kept off until about the middle of summer, then allowed to root until row is about one foot wide, after this all runners should be cut off. This gives a fine show for fruit.

The Matted Row is the system adopted by the greatest majority of fruit growers, although without doubt other methods would prove more profitable. The rows are set four to four and one-half feet apart, and plants from twenty to thirty inches in the row. The runners are all allowed to root, running the cultivator always in the same direction and narrowing it up as required. At times, if the season happens to be favorable to plant growth, and the soil is rich, almost the entire surface will be covered with plants. This method might be allowed on poor soil where fewer plants would be grown, or with varieties that make few plants.

Setting Out. We use a common garden spade for opening the holes, which is done just ahead of the setting, not leaving them to dry out. In doing this the operator proceeds along the row, thrusting the spade in the center of the mark already laid out, spacing equal distances according to methods chosen, quite close if to be grown in hills, and further if for matted row.

This should be nearly the depth of the spade, and if the soil is properly prepared this will not require much effort, but if the soil should be very solid, it will require some pressure of the foot.

The spade should be given a slight motion away from, then back toward the operator; when withdrawn, if the conditions are right, you will have a V-shaped opening which will readily receive the roots of the plants. Care should be taken not to weave the spade back and forth too much, as this tends to open too wide a space at the bottom of the hole, making it hard to close properly, and leaving a chance for air space, causing plants to dry out and die.

The greatest pains should be taken in getting the plants into the soil and here is where you should place your most careful workmen; or better still, do this part yourself, if possible. Have the plants set in a shallow basket or other receptacle, with the roots moistened—if the roots are very long they should be cut back to about three inches. The plant should be held by the upper part of the crown, and placed in the spade opening at about the same depth it grew, which would bring the crown even with the surface; now let the operator press the soil firmly against the plant with a good strong pressure of the foot, being careful to see that the opening is entirely closed that air may not enter and dry out the roots.

Cultivation. As soon after setting as practicable, the surface soil should be stirred very shallow, being careful not to disturb the roots of the plants, also not to cover up the crown or heart of the plant; the latter will cause the plant to die, especially in damp weather, by rotting or smothering the crown. This early cultivation is essential for several reasons: First, to be sure that all the openings near the plants are filled, also to preserve moisture if the weather is dry, by arresting evaporation through capillary attraction. This cultivation should be kept up through the season, never allowing the surface to crust.

However, it is necessary to do some hand work with the hoe in order to loosen all the surface and keep down weeds. The latter is very important.

The blossoms should be pinched out of all spring-set plants, as it is not advisable to let them ripen fruit the first season, as it weakens the growth of the plants and is liable to kill them outright.

All runners should be cut off until the first of July, when if matted row is wanted, the runners may be allowed to root until the desired row is obtained, after which all runners should be kept trimmed off.

Mulching or Winter Covering. As soon as growth ceases in the fall, and before ground freezes hard, the surface of the field should be well covered with some sort of mulching, either long straw, wild hay, corn stalks or other litter, if free from foul weed seed, will answer the purpose. We advise spreading hay or straw when slightly damp, if possible, and place a little soil on the top at short intervals, which will help to keep it in place in case of high wind.

Some advise using coarse stable manure as a covering, and if free from grass seed, this might be advisable, as it would both fertilize and protect the vines from frost. However, we generally "fight shy" of stable manure on plants that we wish to fruit the second season or for longer period, as we have sometimes seen a good stand of clover and timothy on what was supposed to have been a strawberry field. As soon as growth commences in the spring this covering should be taken nearly or entirely off the plants, but may be left between the rows as a mulch to preserve moisture, also to keep the fruit clean at picking time.

Whitten's Hardy Plants



Produce Big Crops Make Big Money

The illustration at the left is a sample of strawberry plants as we grow them on our plant farms. Note the long, heavy mass of fibrous roots. Give these plants half a chance and they can't help but make money for you.

How Can We Grow Them?

We are located in a section of country especially adapted through soil and climatic conditions to the successful propagation of strawberry plants of the healthiest and most vigorous strains.

Our soil consists of an exceedingly fertile, sandy loam, the natural home of the strawberry; while our more than thirty years' experience in the propagation of strawberry plants has taught us the most improved methods of culture.

The severe Northern winters which are prevalent in this latitude make our plants extremely hardy, thus enabling them to withstand the shock of removal to another climate without an appreciable cessation of plant growth.

An Inducement to Order Early

We always ask our customers to place their orders early, thus making certain that all varieties called for will be sent. Late orders are apt to find certain varieties out of stock, making it impossible for us to fill the order as given. Another advantage of the early order is that it will be shipped at the time specified, while those received late may have to wait a few days when the rush of shipping begins. As an inducement for you to take advantage of the early order, we offer a cash discount of FIVE PER CENT from the total amount on all orders accompanied by cash in full, received during January and February. Remember this discount cannot be allowed after March 1st.

Be the first in your community to grow Eaton.

Plant Eaton this Spring and Be Assured of Enormous Profits Next Year.

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CHAS. GUHL & SONS



EATON

THE STRAWBERRY SUPREME

This most wonderful strawberry was discovered by Mr. A. V. Eaton, a veteran strawberry grower of LaFayette, Indiana, who, having recently retired from his activities, has since removed to Indianapolis.

Mr. Eaton discovered the original plants of this variety in an orchard growing in a bed of wild strawberry plants. He became impressed at once by the wonderful attractiveness of both fruit and foliage, and removed some of the most vigorous plants to his garden where he watched them carefully for some time, comparing the qualities of the plants closely with those of the standard varieties growing on his grounds.

After assuring himself that this berry possessed superior qualities, he began fruiting it on a commercial scale, and met with surprising success at the start. He found that the Eaton surpassed all of the standard varieties grown by him, and that immediately upon its appearance on the market a demand for his product was created far greater than he could supply. His sales on the LaFayette market continually exceeded those of other growers by seventy-five cents to one dollar a crate, all dealers buying the Eaton in preference to any other variety offered, and being willing to pay a higher price to get it.

This is exactly the condition we created on the Chicago market this past summer when offering our crop of Eaton strawberries. In fact, so great was the call for this variety that contrary to our usual practice, we saved our 1920 fruiting beds of Eaton, expecting to pick from them this coming summer, in order that we may partially supply the Chicago demand for the fruit. So confident are we that our new propagating beds of Eaton will be entirely removed in order to fill our orders for plants this spring that we considered it necessary to save the old fruiting beds if we were to have any of the fruit available for market this season.

During Mr. Eaton's early observation with this variety he came to the conclusion that it may have been crossed with Sen. Dunlap, for the best berries of each variety are similar, but the likeness stops there, for Eaton is distinct in every way.

The bloom of this plant is staminate, requiring no other pollinizer. The fruit begins ripening with the second early varieties, and continues through a long season, bringing the last berries to perfect maturity, so that it may be classed as a midseason to late variety.

The berries are of a deep red color, which extends to the heart of the fruit, and are of an exceptional size, a perfect cone in form, holding this shape to the last; and have never been known to produce a misshapen berry, nor any with white or green tips.

The flavor of the fruit is all that could be desired. It is of a very firm texture, which, combined with its wonderfully attractive appearance, gives it all of the necessary qualities of a successful market variety.

While we have found the Eaton to possess good canning qualities, and to have a very attractive appearance in the can, still we must recommend Collins as its superior in this one respect.

The plant growth of Eaton we find to be equal to Sen. Dunlap in the number of plants produced, but in size the plants are much larger, some of the leaf stalks measuring eighteen inches, with fruit stems in proportion.

We realize fully that our claims for the superior quality of the Eaton are such as to possibly instill doubt or skepticism in the minds of some of our readers. For this you cannot be blamed. During the past few years it has apparently become a fad with some unscrupulous nurserymen to offer the public at exorbitant prices some "wonderfully improved" variety or freak plant, which when given a careful trial, proves absolutely worthless, or at the best, of little value.

It is with this unscrupulous element that we must to a certain extent compete when offering the Eaton as we do. However, we would ask you to look carefully back through our thirty-one years' history in the nursery business, during which time we have gained a reputation for honest and fair dealings, never over-praising any of our products, and never making claims for a new variety that the plant itself does not verify when grown by the customer. Hence, we place all confidence in Eaton, and are certain it will speak for itself when grown in your gardens or on your farms.

Having offered Eaton to the public for the first time last season, it has not yet become thoroughly disseminated throughout the various sections of the country, and time alone will show us whether it will do as well under other climatic conditions as in this part of the country. This is the only unproven quality of the Eaton, and when this one point is demonstrated satisfactorily, nothing can prevent its becoming a universal winner.

The Middle West is the native home of the Eaton, and to all of our customers living in this section, we recommend that you plant Eaton in large quantities without hesitation; while to those living in more distant sections, we advise that you give the variety a more limited trial, planting only from five hundred to a thousand plants.

We have a large stock of Eaton this year, and consequently are offering it at a great reduction in price over that of last year. Price, \$1.00 per 25; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000. (Five hundred or more at the thousand rate).

Notice to Customers

We own and fully control the only propagating stock of Eaton Strawberry plants in existence, and any other firm offering Eaton is attempting to sell plants of spurious origin. The genuine Eaton can be bought only from us.

STRAWBERRIES

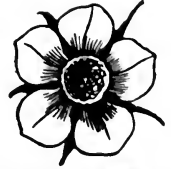


Perfect Blossom

All strawberry blossoms are either staminate—also called perfect—or pistillate, generally called imperfect.

The imperfect varieties, which are marked (Imp.) in catalog, should have a perfect variety, marked (Per.) set every third or fourth row to properly pollinize the blossoms of the imperfect sorts.

There seems to be a mistaken idea with some that this mixing of varieties is necessary with the perfect as well as the imperfect sorts; but this is not so. The perfect sorts are self-pollinating, and will bear as well if set by themselves.



Imperfect Blossom.



Everbearing Strawberries

Ever-Bearing, or Fall-Bearing Strawberries have become so well known that we consider it unnecessary to give a very lengthy description of this species. It is just what the name implies—a strawberry that produces fruit from early June until after killing frosts occur in late autumn. Although to secure the best results, the blossoms must be picked off until about the middle of July. In this way the entire strength and vitality of the plant during the spring and early summer is utilized in the production of new plants. Then, from July on, when the blossoms are allowed to develop, all plants, both old and young, will bear fruit, and at a season of the year when it is most desired.

The two essential requirements for the successful culture of the Ever-Bearer are a soil of exceptional fertility, and constant cultivation throughout the entire growing season.

Heretofore we have listed both the **Progressive** and **Superb** varieties of Ever-Bearers, but our sales on **Superb** have diminished to such an extent that we feel our trade no longer demands this variety. Last year we sold hardly any **Superb**, while nearly every order received called for **Progressive**. Consequently we are offering only **Progressive** this year, which we consider the best Ever-Bearer on the market today.

Other varieties will bear a few berries the first autumn, but one must wait until the following year for a full crop; and then if the plants are allowed to bear the June crop, as they will unless disbudded, they are so exhausted that the fall crop is much smaller than that produced by **Progressive** the first season. For this reason, **Progressive** grown for the one season's crop alone, setting a new bed each year, will pay better than to grow the other varieties that require a year's growth before producing a full crop. We find that **Progressive** is the best shipper, holding up for long distance shipping equal to almost any of the June varieties. In flavor and quality it is equal to, if not surpassing, any other Ever-Bearer we have tested. We urge everyone to plant some of this variety, as we know you will be pleased with the results obtained.

See Page 16 For Price List.

Early June Varieties

Campbell's Early

(Per.)—This is an extra early variety, originated in New Jersey and first offered to the public four years ago. It is earlier than Michel's Early, making large healthy plants with a light green, waxy upright foliage, protecting the great crop of large, beautiful rich red berries, which have a bright green calyx. They are as large as Gandy and more prolific. The most wonderful feature of this variety is that practically all of the berries grow to full size with no ill-shaped ones, ripening perfectly all over without green tips.

While this kind is a good healthy growing plant, it is not an excessive plant maker, setting only a good fruiting row. For this reason our supply of plants is always limited considering the acreage planted to this variety, and we advise placing your order early if you wish to try this kind.

We recommend it as the best extra early variety we have ever fruited, as it is a good market berry, and commands the highest prices.

Kellogg's Premier

(Per.)—We have never offered this variety before, but due to the increasing demand we have added it to our list of early varieties.

Our propagating stock was purchased direct from the introducer and is of the best strain that money will buy. Due to the lateness of the season, these plants were not set out early, and consequently did not produce a normally heavy row. As a result our supply is limited.

For a description of its qualities we quote from the introducer, as follows: "It is a strong pollinizer, vigorous grower and heavy producer of extra large, bright red berries of most delicious flavor. It succeeds in all soils and climates."

We have never seen this variety in fruit, but understand that it is quite similar to Campbell's Early. Until we have fruited both kinds we hesitate to say which is the better of the two.

Dr. Burrill

(Per.)—This is a new variety, being a scientific cross between Crescent and Sen. Dunlap, and the result of experiments by that veteran plant breeder, Dr. J. R. Reasoner of Urbana, Ill., who originated Sen. Dunlap, and by him considered to excel that wonderful variety, which it very much resembles in plant growth.

The introducer claims the berry is very distinct being of a brighter red color, of better quality, and an excellent variety for canning, surpassing Warfield for this, according to some of our best growers, who say the flavor is milder and more delicious than Sen. Dunlap.

The berries are excellent shippers and good keepers, the calyx is a bright green and the seeds are yellow, making a beautiful color combination.

This variety is strongly staminate with a long blooming season, making it an especially good pollinizer for pistillate sorts. In plant growth it is remarkably strong and healthy with very deep root system, making it a great drouth resister. Its foliage is large and brilliant dark green, very tough and resistant to disease.

Warfield

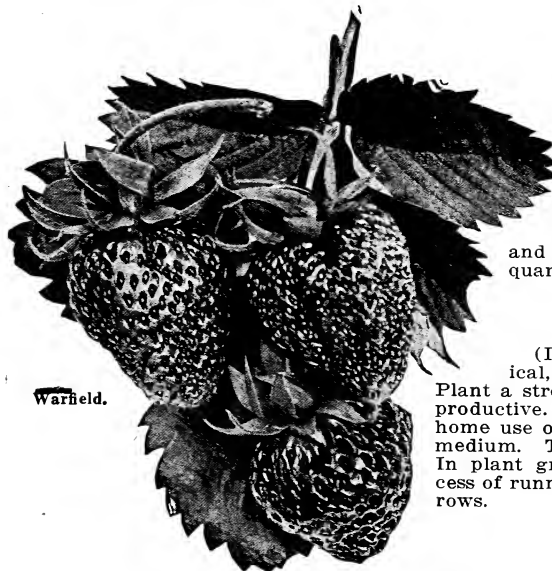
(Imp.)—A well known variety of excellent quality, a good market variety and a splendid canner.

While the individual plants are quite small and usually have only one fruit stem, it is often remarkable the number of quarts produced by a lightly matted row on good, strong soil.

Although a one time popular variety, its position has been usurped in recent years by some of the newer varieties. However, it is a berry of merit, and we recommend planting it at least in sufficient quantities for home use.

Bubach

(Imp.)—Fruit large and handsome, roundish, conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower, with a large healthy foliage and very productive. Succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use or near market. One of the best. Season early to medium. This is an old standby, and is deservedly popular. In plant growth it is vigorous, but does not throw out excess of runners, hence it is best grown in hedge or half matted rows.



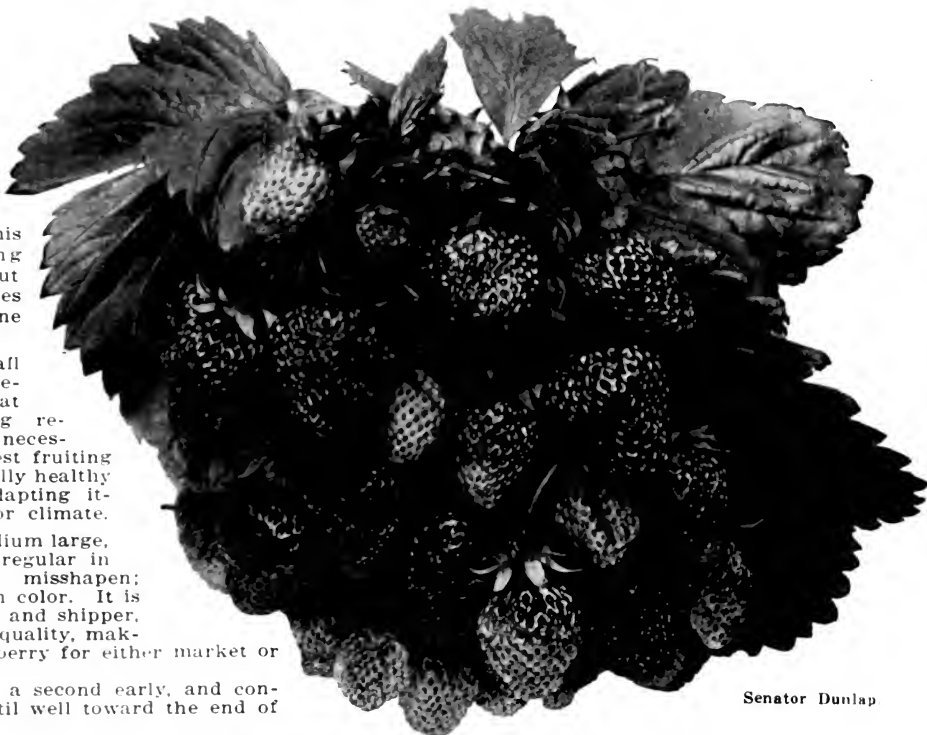
Senator Dunlap

(Per.)—This variety is too well known to require a description of any length. Probably more plants of this kind are being grown throughout the United States than any other one variety.

Plants are small in size, and are reproduced in great numbers, making restriction of row necessary to secure best fruiting results. It is usually healthy and vigorous, adapting itself to any soil or climate.

The fruit is medium large, conical in form, regular in size, and never misshapen; dark glossy red in color. It is a splendid keeper and shipper, most excellent in quality, making it a popular berry for either market or canning.

It is classed as a second early, and continues to bear until well toward the end of the season.



Senator Dunlap

Haverland

(Imp.)—This is one of the best early market varieties, and seems to do well in all sections. It makes a thrifty plant growth. Berries are large and of a peculiar long shape, though very regular and even, holding out well to the end of the season. Although rather a light red in color, the berries make such a handsome appearance in a box or basket that they nearly always sell at top prices.

A good point in favor of the Haverland is its ability to withstand frost at blooming time, often bearing a full crop of perfect fruit when other kinds are badly damaged.

This is a variety of quality, and well worthy of your attention.

Surplus Plants

It occasionally happens that we have dug a surplus of some varieties of strawberry plants, and rather than hold them for another day to become wilted, we would prefer to ship them out at a lower price.

These plants are first class in every respect, and of standard varieties. Our only reason for offering them so cheaply is that after they are dug they soon deteriorate if held in the packing house.

If one is not particular about receiving any certain variety, simply wanting good, standard kinds, and will give his order for "Surplus" plants, we will furnish plants of our own choice at **\$4.00 per thousand**. We will always send enough of staminate sorts to properly pollinize the imperfect varieties.

We cannot accept orders for less than five hundred plants at this low price of \$4.00 per 1000.

THE FINEST PLANTS HE EVER SAW.

Ottawa, Ill., April 23, 1920.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Dear Sirs:—Received my strawberry plants April 19th in fine shape. The finest plants I ever saw. Have them set out. Will need some more next spring as I raise about four acres of berries for fruit every year.

Yours truly,

HENRY COLE.

ARRIVED O. K. IN SPITE OF DISTANCE.

Olympia, Cal., April 27, 1920.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Gentlemen:—I enclose balance due and have pleasure in saying plants came to hand in good condition. Thanking you for your kind attention.

Yours truly,

W. S. McNAMARA.

RECEIVED THREE DAYS AFTER ORDERED.

Attica, Ohio, April 27, 1920.

Dear Sirs:—I received my strawberries I ordered of you on the 24th of April, and they were in fine shape.

I was well pleased with them, and I thank you very much for the ones you sent me as a premium.

Yours very truly,

MRS. ISAAC WILLOUGHBY.

ANOTHER SATISFIED CUSTOMER.

Marietta, Ohio, April 28, 1920.

Dear Sirs:—I received the plants which I ordered from you, last Tuesday. They were in fine shape. Was very much pleased with them.

Thanking you for your time and service, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

C. F. SCHAFER.

See Page 16 For Price List.

Charles First

(Per.)—This new early variety is a seedling found by one of our growers, Mr. Geo. Hann, several years ago, and later introduced by Mr. Baldwin, who gives it this description: "Charles First ripens nearly a week ahead of Michel's Early and is very productive, yielding more quarts of large, fine looking berries than any other early sort. It is a strong fertilizer and a good grower. Berries are large, regular in form, and of good color and quality. This valuable early strawberry continues to produce large, fine looking berries till the last pickings."

Bederwood

(Per.)—A good early variety for home use or market. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners. It has a perfect blossom, and is immensely productive. Fruit of good size, light red, medium firmness and good quality. One of the best to plant with early blooming pistillate varieties.

Midseason to Late Varieties

EATON and COLLINS

The Two New Varieties of Our Own Introduction

We head the list with these two varieties, as their quality is such that they merit this position.

The Collins is fully described on the inside front cover, while pages four and five are devoted to a complete treatise of the Eaton. If you have not already read what we say about this wonderful strawberry, turn to these pages at once. They will prove interesting.

William Belt

(Per.)—A very dependable variety which came from Southern Ohio some years ago and was named for the originator, and later introduced to the public by Mr. M. Crawford, the well known "Strawberry Specialist."

It is of excellent flavor and of beautiful appearance, being bright red in color. The first berry to ripen on each stem is apt to be cockscombed or "butterfly" shape, our illustration giving a very good representation of these first berries, which are very large and fill the quarts rapidly. The later ones to ripen are more evenly conical.

Its manner of plant growth is wonderful, making strong plants with abundant and healthy foliage, setting just enough runners to make a good fruiting row. This is an excellent variety for both market and home garden culture. We strongly advise that you set freely of this berry.

Glen Mary

(Per.)—This variety is best adapted to the New England and Northern States. Does not do as well in the South.

It is only partly staminate, but blossoms carry sufficient pollen to fruit its own berries. Cannot be recommended as a pollinizer for other kinds.

Berries are large, dark red, with prominent yellow seeds; of good flavor.

The fruit stems although large and strong are usually weighted to the ground by heavy clusters of berries.

Generally succeeds well on any soil.

ARRIVED IN FINE CONDITION.

Honeoye, N. Y., April 23, 1920.

Dear Sirs:—The berry sets arrived and were in fine condition. Was pleased to find them so.

Respectfully yours,

LEWIS J. BELCHER.

RECEIVED DAY AFTER BEING SHIPPED.

Long Point, Ill., April 23, 1920.

C. E. Whitten & Son,

Gentlemen:—I received the plants the next day after being shipped. They were in excellent condition. Accept thanks.

J. H. ENSIGN.



Wm. Belt.

See Page 16 For Price List.

Gibson

(Per.)—This is not the old variety of that name which originated in Eastern New York several years ago, but it is a local berry of great promise.

We cannot give the parentage of Gibson, neither can we give its exact origin, but it originated in our County (Berrien), having been grown by a colony of German farmers who kept it to themselves for several seasons, making big money out of it. Finally it became known, and has now become one of the most popular market varieties in this section.

However, its popularity has not been confined to this section alone. Wherever grown it has given success, and at the present time is a variety much sought after by growers throughout the United States.

It commences to ripen with the second earlies and continues for a long season, making a heavy yield of fruit.

Fruit stems are large and strong, and the dark green foliage is ample protection for the blossoms and fruit. It has a strong staminate bloom, making a fine pollenizer for pistillate varieties.

Berry is large and regular in shape, holding its size well until end of the season. Its color is a deep, rich red, extending from surface to center. The flavor is fine; just right for table or canning.

Its color, large size and regular shape, combined with its excellent flavor, firm texture and wonderful keeping qualities are such as to make the Gibson a market berry of great value, surpassed only by our new variety, the Eaton, which excels all other kinds ever placed on the market.

We are offering it at the low price of **\$6.50 per thousand**, or five thousand for **\$27.50**, which makes possible the establishment of a very profitable fruiting field next season at a very modest outlay this year.

(NOTE: This variety we consider to be identical with Pocomoke, hence we list only the one kind under the name of Gibson.)



Gibson.

Late to Very Late Varieties

Sample

(Imp.)—This variety produces berries of large size and fine quality, continuing a long time in fruit. Berries are large and firm to the last, coloring all at once.

We recommend this sort for either home use or market where an especially late berry is desired.

Aroma

(Per.)—While fruit is quite similar to Gandy, the growth is very different, making fewer plants and stronger ones. The berries are large to very large, and hold up well to end of season.

It has been claimed to produce twice as much fruit as Gandy, but we would hardly think it probable, where both are grown under the same conditions. The quality of fruit is good, but the color of the berry is against it where dark colored fruit is the standard of excellence, as it is more like Gandy, inclined to be light. We recommend this sort to anyone wanting a late market berry. If large, bright colored berries, late in season, are an object to you, then try Aroma, and you will be pleased.

Brandywine

(Per.)—This has proved so satisfactory with all who have grown it that it is consequently in large demand. It is of great value by reason of its productiveness, large size, beauty and good quality, which renders it especially desirable for the home garden. The berries are glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid, excellent in quality, with fine aromatic flavor. The berries color all over evenly and retain a good size to the last, ripening in succession, and every berry maturing fully. Plant is remarkably vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive and its foliage is long, clean and healthy.

See Page 16 For Price List.

Joe Johnson

(Per.)—"This new berry originated in the southern part of Wicomico Co., Maryland, several years ago, and has been well tested. It ripens about the same time as the Chesapeake. The Joe Johnson is very productive of very large berries. It is a beautiful red berry with a bright green calyx, which adds greatly to its beauty and market value. Flavor is of the best; a perfect table and canning berry, and one of the best shipping varieties. Has a perfect flowered blossom and is a strong pollinizer. You will make no mistake in planting the Joe Johnson."

Gandy

(Per.)—An old and well known sort. Should not be planted on light sandy soil, as it needs a heavy, strong soil to do its best. We have only a limited supply of this variety to offer.

RED RASPBERRIES

Raspberry Culture—Any soil that will produce good field crops is suitable for raspberries. Pulverize the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. The red or sucker variety should be planted in rows six feet apart, with the plants three feet apart in the rows, requiring 2,400 plants per acre. The cap varieties for field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart, with plants three feet six inches apart in rows; requiring 1,725 plants per acre. In garden culture plant four feet apart each way.

Early King

This new variety is coming to the front rapidly. Among its many points of excellence are these: Extreme earliness, canes strong growing and hardy, never having winter-killed since its introduction. Very prolific bearer of large, firm and bright colored fruit.

One feature of superiority is that it does not turn dark with age as does Cuthbert, but keeps its bright red color, although it will drop from the bushes if allowed to get over-ripe; this requires frequent picking. We recommend this as the best early Red Raspberry grown.

Cuthbert

A remarkably strong, hardy variety. Stands the Northern winds and Southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, sometimes measuring three inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition. Flavor is rich, sweet and delicious. The leading market variety for main crop. No doubt the most popular red raspberry known to fruit growers today. It certainly leads all others in points of productiveness, quality and appearance, and by long odds in acreage grown.

Ranere, or St. Regis Everbearing

This variety has been grown in New Jersey for some years by a colony of Italian gardeners, and by them called **Ranere**. A few years later J. T. Lovett put it on the market, calling it "St. Regis."

It is aptly called an "ever-bearer," for after the fruiting canes finish their crop in summer, the plants begin to bear on the tips of the new canes, and with favorable weather will ripen a large autumn crop, continuing until killed by frosts.

These same new canes live through the winter and bear a heavy crop during the next summer. It is considered a very profitable market variety, being one of the earliest to ripen. It is also very hardy, having withstood the coldest winters without injury.

The fall crop always brings a fancy price, some growers receiving as high as \$7.00 and \$8.00 per 12-quart crate in the Chicago market.

We recommend St. Regis as a pleasing and profitable addition to the home garden, and for commercial use where markets are available.

Erskine Park Everbearing

This new everbearing red raspberry originated at "Erskine Park", the estate of George Westinghouse, the inventor of the air brake, at Lee, Mass., several years ago. It was found at the base of a Cuthbert red raspberry plant, and undoubtedly is a seedling of that well known variety. The quality of this berry was such that it attracted the attention of a Mr. Edw. J. Norman, superintendent of a nearby estate, who secured some of the plants, and who is really responsible for its introduction.

This variety is exceptionally hardy, successfully standing the winters of the New England States. The bush is strong growing, branching like a tree, and produces many large sized roots, which insure its making a wonderfully vigorous and healthy bush.

The berries are very large, of good quality and conical in shape. It bears abundantly in the fall, producing as much or more fruit than any of the other everbearing varieties of red raspberries.

To secure the best results from Erskine Park, the soil should be made very rich, applying sufficient manure and commercial fertilizer, in order that it may grow large canes. These should be cut down near the ground, either late in the fall, or in the early spring before the new growth has started. This insures a larger quantity of fruiting wood the following season.

Erskine Park is a variety well worth testing, and we recommend that you include some with your order this spring.

See Page 16 For Price List.

Black Cap Raspberries

Cumberland

This has been named the "**Business Blackcap**" by the introducers, and has been loudly praised by all who have grown it. It is a very large berry of fine flavor, rich and sweet, and of jet black color with slight bloom. The cane is of extreme hardiness, very strong growing and free from anthracnose.



Plum Farmer.

It is a mid-season variety following the early sorts, but ripening ahead of Gregg.

Without a doubt this is one of the most popular Black Raspberries grown today, there being perhaps twice the acreage set to Cumberland in this locality of any other sort.

This variety is especially adapted to the home garden as it is of the largest size and of excellent quality covering a long season of ripening.

Plum Farmer

The best early Blackcap in existence. The plants are very healthy, being unusually free from disease. The canes are strong growing, producing many laterals, thus giving lots of bearing wood, insuring a heavy crop of fruit, while the berry is very large and of fine quality.

This kind ripens very early, producing the most of its fruit in one week. For this reason it is a favorite market variety with many, as practically the entire crop can be harvested in three pickings.

Honeysweet

A new variety of Blackcap introduced by A. B. Katkamier, whose description we quote:

"The original seedling bush was discovered in 1912 and in my judgment was then five or six years old. Some of the most prominent fruit growers and nurserymen in America have examined this old bush and remarked on its wonderful health and growth."

"The Honeysweet Black Raspberry has now found its way into every state of the Union and into many parts of Canada. Wherever it goes it is a winner. It is hardy; productive; berries black and shining, firm and sweet. It has been called the most delicious black raspberry."

During the past summer we fruited this variety in a small way, and from our experience with it we feel that Mr. Katkamier has been very conservative in describing its merits.

The plant is very productive, with berries of large size, and an unusually glossy appearance, making the fruit wonderfully attractive, as can readily be seen from the illustration at the right. We believe Honeysweet is destined to become very popular, and recommend giving it a trial this season.

The "Scarff"

This new variety was first offered to the public as an "Improved Gregg," by W. N. Scarff, of Ohio, but to avoid confusing it with the old variety of that name, it was thought best to change the name to "Scarff," after the introducer, whose description we give: "In size it compares with the Cumberland, perhaps a trifle larger. In productiveness it is far ahead of any Blackcap we grow. It is absolutely hardy; canes free from disease and strong, upright growers. The canes are cleaner by far than any raspberry that we have ever seen, and think it will stand heat and drouth better, making an abundance of good strong canes."



Honeysweet.



Purple Cap Raspberries

Royal Purple

We consider this to be the best all-around Purple Raspberry grown. Originated in Indiana some years ago, where it successfully withstood a temperature of 35 degrees below zero. It is the hardiest Purple Cap in existence. The canes are model growers, vigorous and healthy, being smooth except near the roots.

The berries are of large size, purple in color, good shippers and good keepers. They do not crumble when picked.

Some people dislike growing the Red varieties on account of the "suckers." To these we recommend Royal Purple, which, like all other Purple Caps, does not sucker, but propagates from "tips." This habit of growth is preferable when garden culture is given, where extra "suckers"—as the new plants of the Red Raspberry are called—become as troublesome as weeds.

This is an excellent variety for home use, both canned and in its fresh state. It will well repay good treatment, and given good rich soil and proper care, will please all.

Columbian

A Purple Cap of quality. Very productive and vigorous, producing a large crop of good sized berries. Excellent flavor and of good market quality. Preferred by many as a canner.

Our propagating stock of this variety was secured from a very reliable source, and anyone desiring genuine Columbian need have no hesitancy in ordering same from us. As yet our supply is limited, and we expect to sell out early on this kind.

Haymaker

Another Purple Cap of good flavor and market qualities. The canes are healthy and vigorous, holding the fruit well up from the ground.

Berries are of large size, ripening evenly, so that the main crop may be removed in a very few pickings. This variety is worth testing. We have only a small supply, so suggest that you order early.

Blackberries

Blackberries should be planted in rows six to seven feet apart and three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached the height of from two to three feet.

Eldorado

For years it has been a standard of excellence in all points, with us; superior quality, large size, hardiness of bud and cane; sells well in market as it is jet black and holds its color well; berry large and juicy, without core; entire freedom from Orange Rust, a prolific bearer.

What more can we say? Try it yourselves, giving it a good strong soil, full of humus; prune and cultivate properly and you are sure to be pleased with your choice of varieties.

Dewberries

Lucretia

This is the standard of all dewberries. Earlier than the earliest blackberry, and as large as the largest of them. Canes are of great hardiness and exceedingly prolific, thriving everywhere; of slender, trailing habit, and entirely free from disease and insect attacks. Fruit is large and handsome, jet black, rich and melting. Ships well and keeps well.

The vines should be set in rows five feet apart and separated by a distance of three feet in the row. In the North it is best to train the fruiting wood on stakes and wire each spring, trimming back and pruning out the superfluous wood which is to produce the fruit during the coming season. Also a mulch should be applied in late autumn for winter protection. In the South it is not necessary to train the vines on a wire, but they may be grown by thinning out the fruiting wood each spring, and pruning out all new growth once each month until after blooming time, after which only a sufficient new growth should be left to provide for the next year's crop.

Grape Vines

The grape is one of the easiest fruits to grow and should be in all collections. When once well established, vines will continue in bearing a long time with very little care, other than the cutting back of the extra growth, which should be done in winter or very early spring (before sap starts to circulate). This pruning is essential to the healthy growth of the vine and its fruitfulness. The grape is fast becoming a leading fruit in our section of Michigan, and there is no reason why it should not be grown in many other sections of our country. With such hardy varieties as Concord, Worden, and Niagara, no one need be without at least a few for the home use, as the vines can be taken off the trellis for the winter, and if covered lightly with some kind of mulch will stand the extremes of our Northern climates.

Moore's Early—A dependable early black grape. Medium sized bunch; berry large; jet black, with purple bloom. Two weeks earlier than Concord. A good early market variety. Flavor is excellent, making it popular for home use as well.

Concord—A large, purplish black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease; the standard for productiveness and hardiness all over the country.

Niagara (White)—Vine hardy, and unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries as large or larger than Concord; mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly amber in sun, skin thick but tough, and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center.

Brighton (Red)—Mild red in color, of pleasing appearance. Ripens early. Bunch and berry medium to large in size; of pleasing flavor. Very productive. One of the best red varieties.

Asparagus Roots

When planting asparagus roots, set four to six inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only three inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

The asparagus bed is apt to be neglected in the early fall. Before the 1st of September the tops should be cut, and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seeds should be taken off, as the greatest enemy asparagus has in the way of weeds is asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants, when once established. When this work is finished, cover the bed to a depth of three inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil, but will keep out the frost, which is highly essential.

The first work in the spring should be to remove all the covering except the fine manure, which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the tines of the fork. Forking the beds should not be neglected, as the early admission of the rain and sun into the ground induces the plants to throw up shoots of superior size. Another step in the right direction is to keep the ground entirely free from weeds the entire season, as these take from the plants the strength required for their own growth and the asparagus needs it all.

Palmetto—A valuable new variety and is being planted very largely. It is nearly twice the size of Conover, fully as early, and as productive. The flavor is excellent.

Twenty-five, 50c; per hundred, \$1.50; per thousand, \$8.00.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for asparagus. Plant four feet each way.

Myatt's Linnaea—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor.

Good strong roots, 10c each; per dozen, \$1.00; per hundred, \$7.00.

Perennial Phlox

We still have a fine lot of this flowering plant which is being much used for background or border of lawn or home grounds.

It is very easy to grow, requiring little care or attention after first year, if given reasonably good soil or location.

Our stock consists of mixed Seedlings of blooming age, grown from an original bed of twelve choice named varieties, covering the different shades from Salmon Pink to very Dark Red, also including Pure White and White with Marking of Red.

These Seedlings are mixed as they grow and we cannot furnish special color, but will guarantee that in a dozen or more of the plants you will have a good assortment and that you will not be disappointed in the colors.

We are offering it as a premium with orders (see page 15). Regular sale price, 10c each; 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred.

See Page 16 for Price List.

Instructions to Purchasers

Read over very carefully before making out your order. Use the order sheet enclosed and sign your name very plainly giving Post Office, County and State.

Our Location. We are located in Southwestern Michigan, about fifteen miles south of St. Joseph, near Lake Michigan, in what is known as the "Great Fruit Belt."

Railroad Connections are good. Our line of road, the Pere Marquette, runs mail and express trains direct to Chicago; time about three hours. Within fifty miles this line connects with the great trunk lines, east, west, north, and south.

Telephone. Long distance telephone in our office.

Parcel Post. We are now able to ship plants by Parcel Post, and within the nearer zones it is the cheaper method.

Within the first three zones, covering three hundred miles, the limit of weight is seventy pounds, while in all other zones the limit is fifty pounds.

With the varying zone rates and the uncertainty of weights it is practically impossible to tell in advance what the cost of transportation of each shipment will be; therefore we find it best to send plants C. O. D. for Parcel Post charges. Please understand that this refers to the postage charges only. Remittance must be made for the value of the plants before stock is shipped.

Sending the plants C. O. D. for Parcel Post charges costs an additional ten cents but it is also an insurance, as these C. O. D. packages have to be receipted for, and are reasonably sure of reaching their destination, while many packages sent in open mail do not.

Where our customers live on R. F. D. routes with Parcel Post delivered at their doors, it is so much more convenient than having to go perhaps several miles to the express office, that to accommodate such we are willing to send in the manner described above.

By Express. This is usually a very safe way to ship live plants, as under normal conditions such shipments make fast time with small liability of delay.

At present all express companies have united under one management, covering the whole United States, and rates have been advanced somewhat. However, plants go as second class, and at twenty-five per cent less than General Merchandise rates.

For large orders, or for long distance, express shipment is cheapest, and we think best.

Freight. Early in the season we can ship by freight with comparative safety, but there is a possibility of delay and consequent loss. Parties ordering stock shipped by freight will have to take the risk, as we cannot be responsible for loss, if any, on stock shipped in this manner.

Loss or Damage. If packages are broken or damaged upon arrival, or have been an unreasonable time enroute, our patrons should refuse to accept and pay charges on the same, but should place claim for their value at once with the agent at their end of the line.

Safe Arrival. We do not guarantee safe arrival by any of these modes of transportation, as we have no control of stock after it leaves our hands; however, it is to our interests as well as the interest of our customers, to have stock reach the purchaser in good condition, and we shall always endeavor to so pack and forward goods that they may prove satisfactory.

Our Packing is done in the best possible manner and under our personal care. We use light crates or baskets with plenty of moss for packing strawberry plants, and barrels and boxes for other sorts, making no charge for the work or package. Our long experience in this line gives us a decided advantage in the matter of safe packing. We also have experienced help who have worked with us for several years. Of course, we do not claim infallibility, and are always ready to make reparation where at fault.

Shipping Season begins from March 20th to April 1st, and continues until about May 10th, depending on the season being early or late.

Terms. Not less than one-fourth cash with order; balance before stock is shipped.

No C. O. D. Orders. We must ask that customers strictly adhere to the above terms. Each year we have quite a few requests that plants be shipped C. O. D. for purchase price, but must refuse all such requests. We are offering our plants at a very low price, and consequently cannot afford to sell on anything but a strictly cash basis.

Remittances. May be made either by New York or Chicago draft, postoffice or express order, or where none of these may be had, by registered letter.

Rates. Fifty plants of one variety at hundred rates, or five hundred plants of one variety at thousand rates.

Special Prices. Our prices are very low on most items listed, but nevertheless, on large lots we are able to quote much better rates. By large lots we mean a quantity; ten to twenty thousand and upwards.

This is made possible by the fact that the cost of labor and packing is very greatly reduced in putting up a large order, where a large number of one variety is called for.

We invite anyone contemplating the purchase of a large number of plants to send us a list of quantities and varieties wanted, on which we will quote a special price for the lot. You will find it well worth your while to do this.

Order Blanks. Use the order blank enclosed when ordering, being careful to write your name plainly, giving Postoffice, County and State, and do this every time you write. Also keep a copy of your order yourself. Be particular to say how goods are to be sent, whether by mail, express, or freight. All orders are acknowledged immediately upon receipt. If you do not receive an acknowledgment in a reasonable time, write again.

When to Order. Early, by all means. The rule generally is "First come, first served," also the early orders find full stock, while later some varieties are liable to be exhausted.

Our customers will please remember that the time for filling orders is short, and it would facilitate our work greatly if orders were sent before the rush.

Substitution. In ordering please state whether we shall substitute some other variety in case the kind ordered is exhausted. If not forbidden, we claim the right to substitute something of equal value, but always label true to name. We always aim to substitute with a variety similar in quality and season, and always something listed at equal or higher rate.

Guarantee and Condition of Sale. While we take great pains to have stock true to name, and hold ourselves ready upon proper proof to refund money or replace any that proves untrue, it is mutually agreed that we shall not be liable for a greater sum than the amounts paid for such stock.

Every order received for articles named in this catalog will be received and executed on the above conditions only, and with the distinct understanding and agreement on the part of the purchaser that we shall in no case be liable for a greater amount than the sum originally paid to us for the stock in question.

References. We refer to the Express Agent or Postmaster at Bridgman, Union Banking Company, of St. Joseph, or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports as to our standing and reliability. Parties writing to any of the above please enclose stamp for reply.

PREMIUM OFFERS

With an order amounting to \$2.50, and less than \$5.00, for stock listed in this catalog at regular prices, we will include five Perennial Phlox Plants, or twelve with an order amounting to \$5.00 or more.

Or with an order amounting to \$2.50, and less than \$5.00, we will include twenty-five Collins Strawberry Plants; one hundred Collins with an order amounting to \$5.00 and less than \$10.00; two hundred fifty with an order amounting to \$10.00 and less than \$25.00, and seven hundred fifty with an order amounting to \$25.00 or more.

Or where none of the above premium offers are taken, we will, on all orders received at catalog rates during January and February, accompanied by cash in full, allow a cash discount of five per cent from the total amount; or on all orders amounting to \$5.00 or more, received at any time, you may add ten per cent in stock from the list.

PLEASE NOTICE: These Premium Offers must be mentioned when the order is sent, and your choice of only one premium is allowed with each order. Furthermore, these offers apply only where an order has been figured at regular catalog rates, and not where a special price has been quoted.

Whitten's Price List for 1921

— If order is to be sent by mail, see Parcel Post Rates on Page Fifteen. We offer six of any one variety at dozen rates, fifty at hundred rates, or five hundred or more at thousand rates. Be sure to read the liberal Premium Offers shown at bottom of Page Fifteen.

Strawberry Plants

June Varieties

	25	100	250	1000	5000
Aroma, (Per.)	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$2.50	\$7.50	\$32.50
Bubach, (Imp.)	.40	1.25	2.50	7.50	32.50
Brandywine, (Per.)	.40	1.25	2.25	7.00	30.00
Bederwood, (Per.)	.35	1.00	1.75	5.00	20.00
COLLINS, (Per.)	.40	1.25	2.25	7.00	30.00
Charles First (Per.)	.40	1.25	2.25	7.00	30.00
Campbell's Early, (Per.)	.40	1.25	2.50	7.50	32.50
Dr. Burrill, (Per.)	.40	1.25	2.00	6.50	27.50
EATON, (Per.)	1.00	2.50	6.00	20.00	75.00
Gibson, (Per.)	.40	1.25	2.00	6.50	27.50
Gandy, (Per.)	.40	1.25	2.50	7.50
Glen Mary, (Per.)	.40	1.25	2.25	7.00	30.00
Haverland, (Imp.)	.40	1.25	2.00	6.00	25.00
Helen Davis, (Per.)	.40	1.25	2.00	6.00	25.00
Joe Johnson, (Per.)	.40	1.25	2.25	7.00	30.00
Kellogg's Premier (Per.)	.40	1.25	2.50	7.50
Senator Dunlap, (Per.)	.35	1.00	1.75	5.50	22.50
Sample, (Imp.)	.40	1.25	2.25	7.00	30.00
Wm. Belt, (Per.)	.40	1.25	2.00	6.50	27.50
Warfield, (Imp.)	.35	1.00	1.75	5.00	20.00

Everbearing Strawberries

Progressive, (Per.)	.75	2.50	5.00	18.00
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Red Raspberry Plants

	25	100	250	1000
Cuthbert	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$7.00	
King	1.00	3.50	7.00	
St. Regis E'g.	1.25	4.00	8.00	30.00
Erskine Park, \$1.25 for 12; \$2.00 for 25; \$6.00 for 100.				

Purple Raspberry Plants

	25	100	250	1000
Royal Purple	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$30.00
Columbian	1.25	4.00	8.00	
Hay Maker	1.25	4.00	8.00	

Black Raspberry Plants

	25	100	250	1000
Cumberland, (Tip plants)	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$6.50	\$20.00
Cumberland, (transplants)	1.25	4.00	8.00	25.00
Plum Farmer (tip plants)	1.00	3.00	6.50	20.00
Plum Farmer (transplants)	1.25	4.00	8.00	25.00
Scarff (tip plants)	1.00	3.00	6.50	20.00
Scarff, (transplants)	1.25	4.00	8.00	25.00
Honeysweet, \$1 for 12; \$1.50 for 25; \$4 for 100.				

Blackberry Plants

	25	100	250	1000
Eldorado	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$8.00	\$30.00

Dewberry Plants

	25	100	250	1000
Lucretia	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$8.00	\$30.00

Grape Vines

	Each	12	25	100
Brighton, red	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$7.00	
Niagara, white	.30	3.00	5.50	20.00
Moore's Early	.30	3.00	5.50	20.00
Concord	.25	2.50	4.75	17.50

Asparagus Roots

	25	100	1000
Pahnetto	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$8.00

Perennial Phlox

	Each	12	100
Assorted Colors	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$5.00

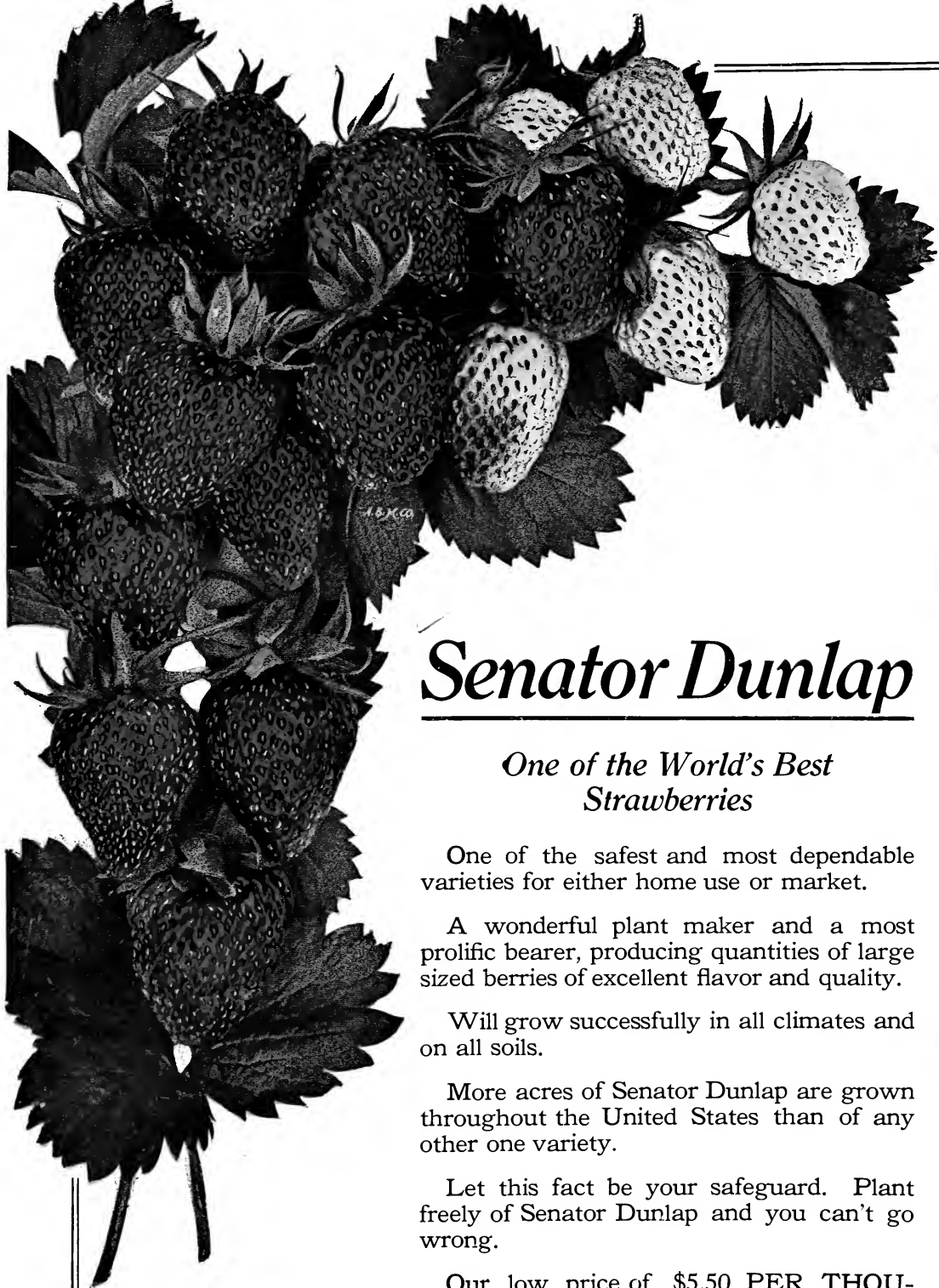
Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Myatt's Linnaeus	\$0.10	\$1.00	\$7.00
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BLACK RASPBERRY TRANSPLANTS

We have a fine stock of transplants to offer in either Cumberland, Plum Farmer, or Scarff. These are two year old plants, which were transplanted last Spring and grown a year in our nurseries.

They are large, bushy plants, a year's growth ahead of the ordinary "tip" plants, and are well worth the small additional price we are asking. Price \$1.25 per twenty-five; \$4.00 per hundred; \$8.00 per two hundred fifty, and \$25.00 per thousand. (Five hundred at thousand rate.)



Senator Dunlap

One of the World's Best Strawberries

One of the safest and most dependable varieties for either home use or market.

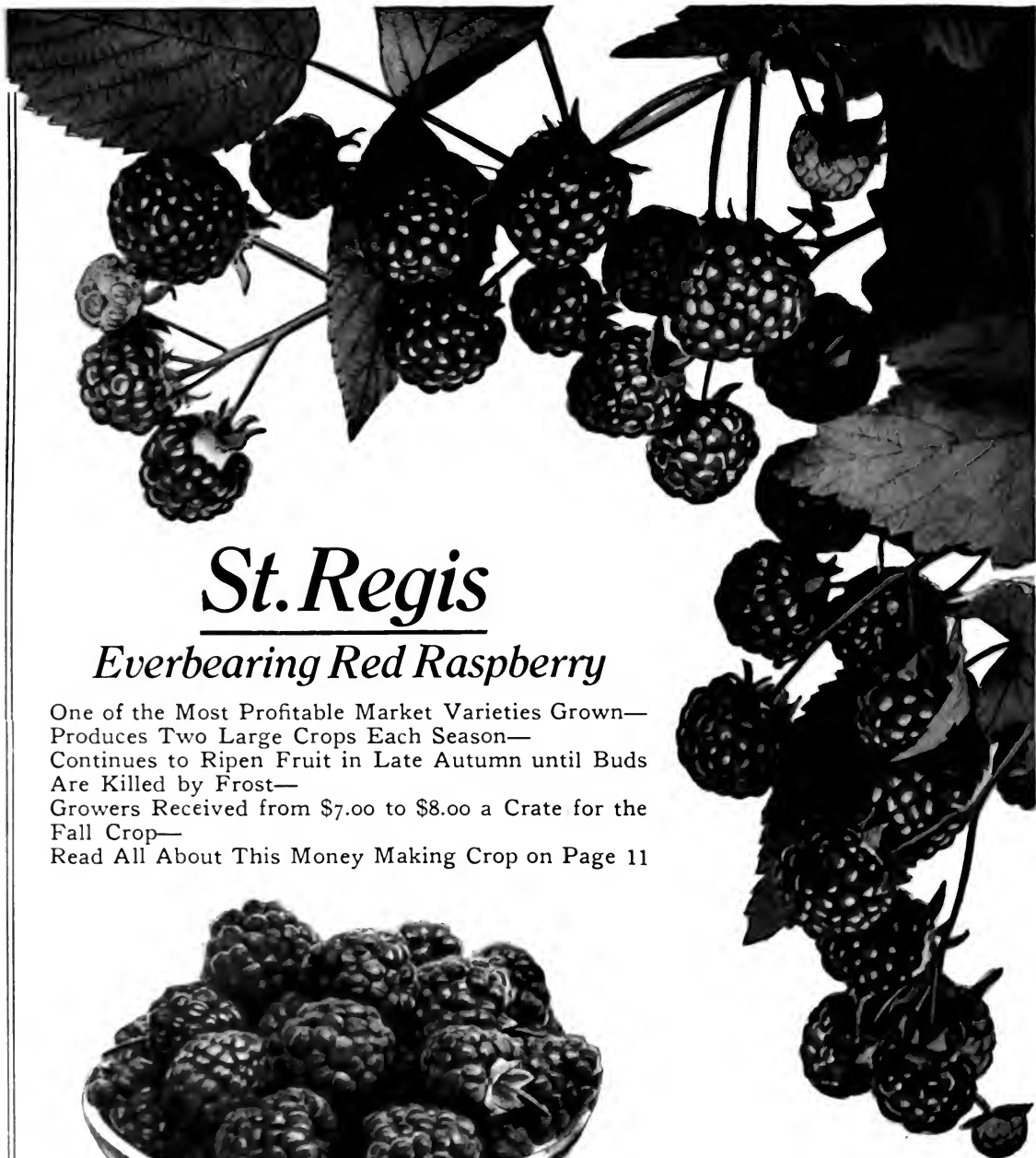
A wonderful plant maker and a most prolific bearer, producing quantities of large sized berries of excellent flavor and quality.

Will grow successfully in all climates and on all soils.

More acres of Senator Dunlap are grown throughout the United States than of any other one variety.

Let this fact be your safeguard. Plant freely of Senator Dunlap and you can't go wrong.

Our low price of \$5.50 PER THOUSAND brings the expense down to the minimum.



St. Regis

Everbearing Red Raspberry

One of the Most Profitable Market Varieties Grown—
 Produces Two Large Crops Each Season—
 Continues to Ripen Fruit in Late Autumn until Buds
 Are Killed by Frost—
 Growers Received from \$7.00 to \$8.00 a Crate for the
 Fall Crop—
 Read All About This Money Making Crop on Page 11



Royal Purple

The Best All-Around Purple Cap Raspberry Grown

Best for Market and Best for Canning—
 The Most Hardy and Prolific of Any—
 Berries of Large Size and Excellent Flavor—
 It Will Pay You to Grow Royal Purple.
 (See complete description on page 13)

C.E. Whitten & Son
 Bridgman, Michigan

